



BUDDHA SERIES

(Unit Wise Solved Question & Answers)

Course – B.Sc (Bio)

College – Buddha Degree College

(DDU Code-859)

Department: Science

Subject: PLANT BIODIVERSITY-1

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Unit - 1

Q.1. In Bryophytes vascular tissues are :

- a) Well developed
- b) poorly developed
- c) Absent
- d) None of these

Ans- poorly developed

Q.2. Intercalary meristem is found in which Bryophyte genus?

- a) *Pellia*
- b) *Funaria*
- c) *Anthoceros*
- d) *Marchantia*

Ans- *Anthoceros*

Q.3. Appendiculate scales is found in:

- a) *Riccia*
- b) *Marchantia*
- c) *Anthoceros*
- d) All of these

Ans- *Marchantia*

Q.4. In Archegonium, the cell above the egg cells is

- a) neck canal cell
- b) neck cell
- c) cover cell
- d) ventral canal cell

Ans- ventral canal cell

Q.5. Spore Mother cell in Bryophytes is

- a) Haploid
- b) Diploid
- c) Triploid
- d) Tetraploid

Ans- Diploid

Q.6. Sporophyte of *riccia* have

- a) Foot, seta and capsule
- b) only seta
- c) only capsule
- d) only foot

Ans- only capsule

Q.7. *Sphagnum* is known as

- a) Peat moss
- b) club moss
- c) liverworts
- d) None of above

Ans- Peat moss

Q.8. Stomata are present on capsule wall of:

- a) *Riccia*
- b) *Marchantia*
- c) *Funaria*
- d) *Anthoceros*

Ans- *Anthoceros*

Q.9. Pseudoelaters are found in the Sporophyte of

- a) *Riccia*
- b) *Marchantia*
- c) *Funaria*
- d) *Anthoceros*

Ans- *Anthoceros*

Q.10. Which is aquatic species of *Riccia*

- a) *R. crystallina*
- b) *R. discolor*
- c) *R. fluitans*
- d) *R. himalayensis*

Ans- *R. fluitans*

Q11 .Bryophytes are commonly known as:

- a) Algae
- b) Amphibians of the plant kingdom ☐
- c) Vascular plants
- d) Seedless vascular plants

Ans- Amphibians of the plant kingdom ☐

Q 12. The dominant phase in the bryophyte life cycle is:

- a) Sporophyte
- b) Gametophyte ☐
- c) Zygote
- d) Spore

Ans- Gametophyte ☐

Q13. Bryophytes lack true:

- a) Leaves
- b) Stems
- c) Roots
- d) All of the above ☐

Ans- All of the above ☐

Q14. Bryophytes are restricted to moist environments because:

- a) They have vascular tissue
- b) Water is essential for fertilization ☐
- c) They have seeds
- d) They have deep roots

Ans- Water is essential for fertilization ☐

Q15. An adaptation of bryophytes to land includes:

- a) Flagellated sperm
- b) Cuticle on gametophyte ☐
- c) True xylem and phloem
- d) Seeds

Ans- Cuticle on gametophyte ☐

Q16. Bryophytes are divided into how many major classes?

- a) 2
- b) 3 ☐
- c) 4
- d) 5

Ans- 3 ☐

Q17. The three classes of bryophytes are:

- a) Algae, Mosses, Liverworts
- b) Liverworts, Mosses, Hornworts ☐
- c) Ferns, Gymnosperms, Mosses
- d) Thallophytes, Bryophytes, Pteridophytes

Ans- Liverworts, Mosses, Hornworts ☐

Q18. Thalloid body is found in:

- a) *Riccia* ☐
- b) *Polytrichum*
- c) *Funaria*
- d) *Selaginella*

Ans- *Riccia* ☐

Q19. The simplest thallus organization in bryophytes is seen in:

- a) *Marchantia*
- b) *Riccia* ☐
- c) *Anthoceros*
- d) *Sphagnum*

Ans- *Riccia* ☐

Q20. Which class of bryophytes has a horn-like sporophyte?

- a) Hepaticopsida
- b) Anthocerotopsida ☐
- c) Bryopsida
- d) Pteridophyta

Ans- Anthocerotopsida ☐

Q21. In *Riccia*, the thallus is:

- a) Dorsiventral and dichotomously branched ☐
- b) Erect leafy
- c) Radially symmetrical
- d) Reduced to rhizoids

Ans- Dorsiventral and dichotomously branched ☐

Q22. Gemmae cups are characteristic of:

- a) *Riccia*
- b) *Marchantia* ☐
- c) *Anthoceros*
- d) *Sphagnum*

Ans- *Marchantia* ☐

Q23. Rhizoids in *Marchantia* are:

- a) Unicellular
- b) Multicellular and branched
- c) Multicellular and unbranched ☐
- d) Absent

Ans- Multicellular and unbranched ☐

Q24. Sporophyte of *Marchantia* is:

- a) Completely dependent on gametophyte ☐
- b) Independent
- c) Photosynthetic
- d) Dominant

Ans- Completely dependent on gametophyte ☐

Q25. *Anthoceros* thallus has:

- a) Air chambers and pores
- b) Chloroplast with pyrenoid ☐
- c) No rhizoids
- d) Multicellular rhizoids

Ans- Chloroplast with pyrenoid ☐

Q26. Sporophyte of *Anthoceros* is unique because it:

- a) Is photosynthetic and grows continuously ☐
- b) Is buried inside the thallus
- c) Lacks capsule
- d) Is flat and ribbon-like

Ans- Is photosynthetic and grows continuously ☐

Q27. *Sphagnum* is commonly known as:

- a) Hornwort
- b) Peat moss ☐
- c) Liverwort
- d) Algae

Ans- Peat moss ☐

Q28. *Sphagnum* leaves have:

- a) No cells
- b) Only living cells
- c) Both living and dead cells ☐
- d) Vascular bundles

Ans- Both living and dead cells ☐

Q29. *Sphagnum* helps in soil conditioning due to:

- a) Nitrogen fixation
- b) Water retention ☐
- c) Alkaline nature
- d) Oil content

Ans- Water retention ☐

Q30. *Marchantia* belongs to the family:

- a) Marchantiaceae ☐
- b) Ricciaceae
- c) Sphagnaceae
- d) Anthocerotaceae

Ans- Marchantiaceae ☐

Q31. Bryophytes play a significant role in:

- a) Destruction of forests
- b) Soil erosion ☐
- c) Water pollution
- d) Air pollution

Ans- Soil erosion ☐

Q32. Peat is obtained from:

- a) *Marchantia*
- b) *Riccia*
- c) *Sphagnum* ☐
- d) *Anthoceros*

Ans- *Sphagnum* ☐

Q33. Peat is used as:

- a) Fertilizer
- b) Fuel and soil conditioner ☐
- c) Insecticide
- d) Antibiotic

Ans- Fuel and soil conditioner ☐

Q34. Some bryophytes are used in surgical dressings because:

- a) They are sticky
- b) They are antiseptic
- c) They are absorbent and sterile ☐
- d) They are green

Ans- They are absorbent and sterile ☐

Q35. Which of the following is used in ecological succession of rocks?

- a) Gymnosperms
- b) Bryophytes ☐
- c) Angiosperms
- d) Algae only

Ans- Bryophytes ☐

Unit - 2

Q.1. Spores of Pteridophytes are

- a) Haploid
- b) Diploid
- c) Triploid
- d) Tetraploid

Ans- Haploid

Q.2. *Rhynia* was discovered by

- a) Birbal Sahni
- b) Arnold
- c) Kidston and Lang
- d) Smith

Ans- Kidston and Lang

Q.3. Prof Birbal Sahni is famous for his research in the field of

- a) Palaeobotany
- b) Physiology
- c) Cytology
- d) Ecology

Ans- Palaeobotany

Q.4. Plant body of *Rhynia* is

- a) Rootless
- b) Upright
- c) Leafless
- d) All of these

Ans- All of these

Q.5. Heterospory is caused by

- a) Nourishment
- b) Temperature
- c) Humidity
- d) None of these

Ans- Nourishment

Q.6. Which of the following is an aquatic Pteridophyte?

- a) *Lycopodium*
- b) *Equisetum*
- c) *Azolla*
- d) *Pteris*

Ans- Azolla

Q.7. In which stem protostele is found?

- a) *Equisetum*
- b) *Lycopodium*
- c) *Pteridium*
- d) *Marsilea*

Ans- Lycopodium

Q.8. Pteridophytes are known as

- a) Phanerogams
- b) Cryptogams
- c) Vascular Cryptogams
- d) Amphibians of plant kingdom

Ans- Vascular Cryptogams

Q.9. A stele without a central pith is known as

- a) Protostele
- b) Siphonostele
- c) Solenostele
- d) Dictyostele

Ans-

Q.10. A plant bearing two types of spores is termed as:

- a) Homospory
- b) Heterospory
- c) Seed habit
- d) All of these

Ans- All of these

Q11. Pteridophytes are the first group of plants to have:

- a) Seeds
- b) Vascular tissues ☐
- c) Flowers
- d) Fruits

Ans- Vascular tissues ☐

Q12. The dominant phase in the life cycle of pteridophytes is:

- a) Gametophyte
- b) Sporophyte ☐
- c) Zygote
- d) Embryo

Ans- Sporophyte ☐

Q13. In pteridophytes, reproduction is:

- a) Asexual only
- b) Only by vegetative means
- c) Both asexual and sexual ☐
- d) Only by fragmentation

Ans- Both asexual and sexual ☐

Q14. Which of the following is absent in pteridophytes?

- a) Xylem and phloem
- b) Seeds ☐
- c) True leaves
- d) True stems

Ans- Seeds ☐

Q15. Pteridophytes are commonly called:

- a) Amphibians of plant kingdom
- b) Seedless vascular plants ☐
- c) Flowering plants
- d) Mosses

Ans- Seedless vascular plants ☐

Q16. Rhynia is a/an:

- a) Algae
- b) Bryophyte
- c) Fossil pteridophyte ☐
- d) Gymnosperm

Ans- Fossil pteridophyte ☐

Q17. Rhynia belongs to the group:

- a) Psilopsida ☐
- b) Lycopsida
- c) Sphenopsida
- d) Pteropsida

Ans- Psilopsida ☐

Q18. In Rhynia, the vascular tissue is:

- a) Absent
- b) Well-developed with tracheids ☐
- c) Only phloem
- d) Secondary xylem present

Ans- Well-developed with tracheids ☐

Q19. Which one of the following features was present in Rhynia?

- a) Roots
- b) True leaves
- c) Rhizoids ☐
- d) Seeds

Ans- Rhizoids ☐

Q20. Rhynia was found in:

- a) Devonian rocks ☐
- b) Cretaceous period
- c) Jurassic period
- d) Triassic rocks

Ans- Devonian rocks ☐

Q21. Pteridophytes are classified into how many major classes?

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 4 ☐
- d) 5

Ans- 4 ☐

Q22. Psilopsida includes:

- a) Selaginella
- b) Equisetum

c) Psilotum ☐

d) Dryopteris

Ans- Psilotum ☐

Q23. Lycopsidea includes:

a) Marsilea

b) Selaginella ☐

c) Psilotum

d) Pteris

Ans- Selaginella ☐

Q24. Sphenopsida includes:

a) Lycopodium

b) Equisetum ☐

c) Azolla

d) Marsilea

Ans- Equisetum ☐

Q25. Pteropsida includes:

a) Ferns like Dryopteris and Pteris ☐

b) Psilotum

c) Rhynia

d) Selaginella

Ans- Ferns like Dryopteris and Pteris ☐

Q26. Heterospory is the production of:

a) One type of spore

b) Only microspores

c) Two types of spores ☐

d) Many types of spores

Ans- Two types of spores ☐

Q27. Example of heterosporous pteridophyte is:

a) Lycopodium

b) Selaginella ☐

c) Equisetum

d) Pteris

Ans- Selaginella ☐

Q28. Heterospory is considered an important step toward:

a) Vascular tissue development

b) Seed habit ☐

c) Leaf development

d) Root formation

Ans- Seed habit ☐

Q29. Seed habit involves:

a) Production of megaspore only

b) Retention and protection of the megaspore on the parent plant ☐

c) Microspore germination only

d) Absence of gametophyte

Ans- Retention and protection of the megaspore on the parent plant ☐

Q30. Which of the following shows incipient seed habit?

a) Marsilea

b) Selaginella ☐

c) Lycopodium

d) Psilotum

Ans- Selaginella ☐

Q30. The simplest type of stele is:

a) Siphonostele

b) Dictyostele

c) Protostele ☐

d) Eustele

Ans- Protostele ☐

Q31. A stele with a central xylem core surrounded by phloem is:

a) Eustele

b) Protostele ☐

c) Siphonostele

d) Polycyclic stele

Ans- Protostele ☐

Q32. Which stele has pith in the center?

a) Protostele

b) Haplostele

c) Siphonostele ☐

d) Actinostele

Ans- Siphonostele ☐

Q33. Stelar evolution in pteridophytes shows transition from:

- a) Eustele to protostele
- b) Protostele to siphonostele ☐
- c) Dictyostele to actinostele
- d) Pithless to pithless

Ans- Protostele to siphonostele ☐

Q34. Complex steles such as dictyostele are found in:

- a) Psilotum
- b) Equisetum
- c) Ferns ☐
- d) Selaginella

Ans- Ferns ☐

Unit - 3

Q.1. which is known as " Sago- Palm" :

- a) Cycas
- b) Pinus
- c) Gnetum
- d) Ginkgo

Ans- Cycas

Q.2. A blue green alga lives in :

- a) Riccia thallus
- b) Marchantia thallus
- c) Cycas root
- d) Pinus root

Ans- Cycas root

Q.3. Cycas is :

- a) Monoecious
- b) Dioecious
- c) Hermaphrodite
- d) None of these

Ans- Dioecious

Q.4. Prof .D.D .Pant has divided the Gymnosperms into:

- a) 4 division
- b) 3 division
- c) 6 division
- d) 8 division

Ans- 3 division

Q.5. Monoxylic wood is found in:

- a) Cycas
- b) Pinus
- c) Ephedra
- d) Gnetum

Ans- Cycas

Q.6. Terpentine is obtained from:

- a) Cycas
- b) Pinus
- c) Ephedra
- d) Ginkgo

Ans- Pinus

Q.7. Endosperm in gymnosperm is:

- a) Haploid
- b) Diploid
- c) Triploid
- d) Polyploid

Ans- Haploid

Q.8 Which of the following is a living fossil:

- a) Cycas
- b) Pinus
- c) Ephedra
- d) None of these

Ans- Cycas

Q.9 The pollination in Cycas takes place through:

- a) Wind
- b) Water
- c) insect
- d) None of these

Ans- Wind

Q.10 Which are known as Chir tree:

- a) Cycas
- b) Pinus
- c) Rhynia
- d) Ephedra

Ans- Pinus

Q11. Gymnosperms are characterized by:

- a) Enclosed seeds
- b) Non-vascular tissues
- c) Naked seeds ☐
- d) Seeds inside fruits

Ans- Naked seeds ☐

Q12. Gymnosperms are mostly:

- a) Aquatic
- b) Herbaceous
- c) Woody trees or shrubs ☐
- d) Climbers

Ans- Woody trees or shrubs ☐

Q13. Gymnosperms are primarily distributed in:

- a) Hot and humid climates
- b) Temperate and cold regions ☐
- c) Deserts only
- d) Aquatic ecosystems

Ans- Temperate and cold regions ☐

Q14. Which of the following is a gymnosperm?

- a) Mango
- b) Cycas ☐
- c) Rose
- d) Rice

Ans- Cycas ☐

Q15. How many major living orders of gymnosperms are there?

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 4 ☐
- d) 5

Ans- 4 ☐

Q16. Which gymnosperm is often called a "living fossil"?

- a) Pinus
- b) Ginkgo biloba ☐
- c) Cycas
- d) Gnetum

Ans- Ginkgo biloba ☐

Q17. Cycadales have:

- a) Simple leaves
- b) Pinnately compound leaves ☐
- c) Needle-like leaves
- d) Scale leaves

Ans- Pinnately compound leaves ☐

Q18. Ginkgoales are represented by:

- a) Many species
- b) Only one living species ☐
- c) More than 100 species
- d) Entirely extinct

Ans- Only one living species ☐

Q19. Coniferales typically have:

- a) Compound leaves
- b) Fan-shaped leaves
- c) Needle-like or scale-like leaves ☐
- d) No leaves

Ans- Needle-like or scale-like leaves ☐

Q20. Gnetales are unique among gymnosperms for having:

- a) Vessel elements in xylem ☐
- b) Seeds enclosed in ovary
- c) No vascular tissue
- d) Fruit-like cones

Ans- Vessel elements in xylem ☐

Q21. A common example of Cycadales is:

- a) Gnetum
- b) Cycas ☐
- c) Pinus
- d) Ephedra

Ans- Cycas ☐

Q22. Which gymnosperm belongs to Ginkgoales?

- a) Ginkgo biloba ☐
- b) Welwitschia
- c) Cycas revoluta
- d) Araucaria

Ans- Ginkgo biloba ☐

Q23. Pinus and Cedrus are members of:

- a) Gnetales
- b) Ginkgoales
- c) Coniferales ☐
- d) Cycadales

Ans- Coniferales ☐

Q24. Which of the following is a member of Gnetales?

- a) Pinus
- b) Cycas
- c) Gnetum ☐
- d) Taxus

Ans- Gnetum ☐

Q25. Which plant has jointed stems and belongs to Gnetales?

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| a) Ephedra ☐ | c) Pinus |
| b) Cycas | d) Ginkgo |

Ans- Ephedra ☐

Q26. Gymnosperms do not form:

- | | |
|-----------|------------------------------------|
| a) Pollen | c) Fruits ☐ |
| b) Seeds | d) Ovules |

Ans- Fruits ☐

Q27. Male gametophyte in gymnosperms is represented by:

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| a) Antheridium | c) Archegonium |
| b) Pollen grain ☐ | d) Embryo sac |

Ans- Pollen grain ☐

Q28. In gymnosperms, pollination occurs through:

- | | |
|------------|----------------------------------|
| a) Water | c) Wind ☐ |
| b) Insects | d) Animals |

Ans- Wind ☐

Q29. Fertilization in Cycas involves:

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| a) Non-motile sperm | c) Double fertilization |
| b) Flagellated motile sperm ☐ | |
| d) Absence of archegonia | |

Ans- Flagellated motile sperm ☐

Q30. Ovules in gymnosperms are:

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| a) Enclosed within the ovary | c) Not formed |
| b) Exposed on megasporophylls ☐ | d) Inside fruit |

Ans- Exposed on megasporophylls ☐

Q31. Which gymnosperm is used for timber and paper pulp?

- | | |
|------------|-----------------------------------|
| a) Gnetum | c) Pinus ☐ |
| b) Ephedra | d) Cycas |

Ans- Pinus ☐

Q32. Ephedra is used for producing:

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| a) Rubber | b) Medicines for asthma ☐ |
|-----------|--|

c) Alcohol

d) Paper

Ans- Medicines for asthma ☐

Q33. Which gymnosperm is grown as an ornamental plant?

a) Cycas ☐

c) Ephedra

b) Pinus

d) Taxus

Ans- Cycas ☐

Q34. Taxol, an anti-cancer drug, is obtained from:

a) Cycas

c) Taxus ☐

b) Ginkgo

d) Ephedra

Ans- Taxus ☐

Q35. Which of the following has edible seeds ("chilgoza")?

a) Cycas

c) Gnetum

b) Pinus gerardiana ☐

d) Ephedra

Ans- Pinus gerardiana ☐

Unit - 4

Q1. Palaeontology is the study of:

- a. Plant fossils
- b. Animal Fossils
- c. Both plant and animal Fossils
- d. Pseudo fossils

Ans- Both plant and fossils

Q2. Palaeobotany deals with the study of :

- a. Fossils
- b. Plant fossils
- c. Ambers
- d. Biochemical fossils

Ans- Plant fossils

Q3. the word Fossils is derived from 'fossils' a :

- a. Greek word
- b. English word
- c. Latin word
- d. None of these

Ans- Latin word

Q4. Extinct species is that species which is :

- a. Non-existent fossil species
- b. Existent species
- c. both a and b
- d. None of these

Ans- Non-existent fossil species

Q5. Best preserved fossils in which anatomy may be clearly seen are :

- a. Impressions
- b. Petrifications
- c. Compressions
- d. Casts

Ans- petrification

Q6. The earth has been estimated to be about..... million years old.

- (a) 3000-3500
- (b) 4600
- (c) 52
- (d) 100

Ans- 4600

Q7. Geological time scale is generally divided into:

- (a) 2 eras
- (b) 10 eras
- (c) 4 eras
- (d) none of these

Ans- 4 eras

Q8. Fossils of gymnosperm and Pteridophytes are generally found in:

- (a) Palaeozoic
- (b) Mesozoic era
- (c) Both in a and b
- (d) None of these

Ans- Mesozoic era

Q9. Coal formation occurs in:

- a. Carboniferous period
- b. Devonian
- c. Silurian
- d. Cambrian

Ans- carboniferous period

Q10. Biral Sahani institute of Palaeobotany is situated in:

- a. Delhi
- b. Lucknow
- c. Dehradun
- d. Benglore

Ans- Lucknow

Q11. Cycadofilicales are also known as:

- a) Seed ferns ☐
- c) Fern allies
- b) Club mosses
- d) Horsetails

Ans- Seed ferns ☐

Q12. Cycadofilicales show features of both:

- a) Ferns and conifers
- c) Algae and mosses
- b) Ferns and seed plants ☐
- d) Mosses and ferns

Ans- Ferns and seed plants ☐

Q13. The seeds of Cycadofilicales were borne:

- a) Inside ovary
- c) Directly on leaves ☐
- b) On ovules
- d) Inside cones

Ans- Directly on leaves ☐

Q14. Bennettitales are also known as:

- a) Seed mosses
- c) Fossil conifers
- b) Cycadeoids ☐
- d) Club ferns

Ans- Cycadeoids ☐

Q15. Which of the following shows flower-like reproductive structures?

- a) Cordaitales
- c) Bennettitales ☐
- b) Cycadofilicales
- d) Psilopsida

Ans- Bennettitales ☐

Q16. Cordaitales are considered ancestors of:

- a) Ferns
- c) Conifers ☐
- b) Gnetales
- d) Cycads

Ans- Conifers ☐

Q17. Cordaitales had well-developed:

- a) Tracheids only
- c) Secondary wood ☐
- b) Xylem with vessels
- d) Phloem only

Ans- Secondary wood ☐

Q18. Which of the following became extinct by the end of the Permian?

a) Cordaitales ☐

b) Gnetales

c) Cycads

d) Conifers

Ans- Cordaitales ☐

Q19. Which is the oldest geological era?

a) Paleozoic

b) Mesozoic

c) Precambrian ☐

d) Cenozoic

Ans- Precambrian ☐

Q20. The era known as the "Age of Gymnosperms" is:

a) Cenozoic

b) Paleozoic

c) Mesozoic ☐

d) Precambrian

Ans- Mesozoic ☐

Q21. Which period is known for the dominance of ferns and seed ferns?

a) Jurassic

b) Triassic

c) Carboniferous ☐

d) Cretaceous

Ans- Carboniferous ☐

Q22. The Cenozoic era is known as the age of:

a) Reptiles

b) Gymnosperms

c) Mammals ☐

d) Amphibians

Ans- Mammals ☐

Q23. The Cambrian period belongs to which era?

a) Mesozoic

b) Paleozoic ☐

c) Cenozoic

d) Precambrian

Ans- Paleozoic ☐

Q24. The process of preserving plant remains in rocks is called:

a) Photosynthesis

b) Fossilization ☐

c) Carbonation

d) Lithification

Ans- Fossilization ☐

Q25. Fossilized tree trunks are examples of:

a) Impression fossils

b) Petrified fossils ☐

c) Casts

d) Moulds

Ans- Petrified fossils ☐

Q26. Carbonized impressions are common in:

- a) Igneous rocks
- b) Sedimentary rocks ☐
- c) Metamorphic rocks
- d) Lava

Ans- Sedimentary rocks ☐

Q27. Which of the following is not a type of fossil?

- a) Impression
- b) Compression
- c) Substitution
- d) Segmentation ☐

Ans- Segmentation ☐

Q28. Which fossil type preserves fine details like venation?

- a) Cast
- b) Mould
- c) Impression ☐
- d) Petrification

Ans- Impression ☐

Q29. In permineralization, minerals deposit in:

- a) Outside the plant body
- b) Cells and tissues ☐
- c) Only seeds
- d) Only bark

Ans- Cells and tissues ☐

Q30. Thin sections of fossils for microscopic study are prepared by:

- a) Grinding and polishing ☐
- b) Freezing
- c) Drying only
- d) Boiling

Ans- Grinding and polishing ☐

Q31. The technique used to study internal structure of petrified fossils:

- a) Radiography
- b) Petrographic method ☐
- c) X-ray diffraction
- d) Carbon dating

Ans- Petrographic method ☐

Q32. Coal ball studies are important for understanding:

- a) Marine organisms
- b) Aquatic flora
- c) Palaeobotanical anatomy ☐
- d) Modern angiosperms

Ans- Palaeobotanical anatomy ☐

Q33. Birbal Sahni is considered the father of:

- a) Modern taxonomy
- b) Palaeobotany in India ☐
- c) Plant ecology
- d) Genetics

Ans- Palaeobotany in India ☐

Q34. Birbal Sahni established the Institute of Palaeobotany at:

- a) Mumbai
- b) Lucknow ☐
- c) Delhi
- d) Kolkata

Ans- Lucknow ☐

Q35. Which fossil plant was extensively studied by Birbal Sahni?

- a) Glossopteris ☐
- b) Cycas
- c) Cordaitales
- d) Ephedra

Ans- Glossopteris ☐